

COMMUNICATIONS.

Growth in Grace.

There is no subject of more importance to the Christians than this. It is the foundation of all time happiness and usefulness in this life. May I say that it is the great source of Christian knowledge? These things being true, can we lay too much stress upon this subject, or less commend it so warmly? Let us do.

1st. That there is such a thing as a growth in grace. It might seem valuable to discuss this part of the subject, and yet how little is it understood! All preachers, will assent to this doctrine, but knowingly practice it? All say there's such a thing, but how many grow? All agree that God has spoken it, but how many listen to Him words?

It is hardly necessary that I should stop to explain what is meant by this subject. At the time of our conversion, God plants a principle in our souls—a principle as eternal as God himself. This principle we are to cherish, cause it to expand, to grow. We are to daily more and more like our Heavenly Father. "Be ye perfect, as our Father in Heaven is perfect," says Christ. Our speech ought to witness to this, and we have with Jesus, "What was done in grace." Discourse then, where appropriated by the teachers and elders, and seniors, though they were ignorant and unlearned men, they caused the multitudes to marvel.

The words of the inspired apostle in his epistles, are most truly wonderful. And the multitudinous knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus.

Illustrations of this great truth to be found in all the departments of life. The little worm is cast into the earth. A few weeks pass away, and we see the weighty tree of the forest. The birds of the air, fly in its branches, and the beasts of the field shelter under its boughs. What a rapid growth is this! The little child is weak and frail. It needs the loving care of a mother and the kind solicitude of a father. In a few short years we have a well developed man. His weakness is turned to strength and energy. And how little does that child know? His mind is but the germ of the future. Thus it is said that Euclid demonstrated propositions at five, and Milton wrote poetry at eight or nine; but this was only the budding of genius. These mathematical problems that made the name of Euclid, historical, were the work of later years; and Paradise Lost, which paints the glories of heaven and purifies the impurities of hell, in Milton's own peculiar style, was not the work of one day. That intellect must be brought out. It must grow and expand. Like the sun, it rises upon him, and the clouds driven from him by his heat.

I shall proceed to show, very briefly, some of the particulars in which this subject bears upon the present and, perhaps, future well-being of the professors of our Lord Jesus Christ. I notice,

1. The man who goes in debt, at once renders his freedom, and becomes a subject of another. No man can claim to be free if he be bound in consequence of it. Like some dread pestilence, it sweeps over our land, and to the plagues of Egypt in its effect upon people. The flies, the frogs, the lice, the hail, were sources of annoyance to the Egyptians; so debt is, in a degree, an annoyance to our dear people.

Not only does a growth of grace bring out the Christian's piety, but it helps others. "No man liveth to himself and in himself to himself."

The more of Godliness we have, the more we can and will do for others. Let your light shine in darkness. Let it so shine that others seeing your good works may be constrained to glorify our Father who art in heaven. The Christian has a light within him, and he should not hide it. God has sent us in the world for a purpose, and that purpose is to advertise the gospel.

A gentleman was once traveling in Lapland. He was almost frozen. So in he must be down and perish on his snowy bed. Just before he saw a weary traveler who had sunk under the cold. It says the gentleman, I stop and care for this man I will die, if I go on I will soon perish. I will do what I can for him. The resolution formed, he went to work. He forced himself in the snow of the other. Soon the poor man was restored to warmth and life. The benevolent found that he, too, had given one talent apiece to whom he gave two talents. The lord said, "Well done thou servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

The one to whom he had given one talent apprelied. He had not his lord's money in the earth. He knew that his master was a hard master, reaping where he had not sown, and bearing where he had not labored. We should pray much. Be often found in your closets. Jesus was wont to retire to a private place apart from the multitude, to pray to His Father. So we should watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation, and that we may be strong men and women in Christ Jesus. How much should we meditate upon the teachings of Scripture. The word of God should be our delight, and in His law should we meditate day and night, to not rightly improve that one, we are trying to improve the other. The Scriptures were given for our instruction, and they are profitable. A close study of the Scriptures will lead us to a Godly life. This more Godly we live, the more grace we have; let us go on unto perfection;

THE BAPTIST RECORD.

M. T. MARTIN, Proprietor.

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NO. 46.

THE EXIT CONSEQUENCES OF GOING IN DEBT.

Paul said to Timothy, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable." This being so, we should regard the Scriptures as being profitable in the observance of various injunctions given. By referring to the epistle to the Romans, we find that the apostle Paul guarded the Roman brethren against the evil of going in debt. He said, "Owe no man anything but to love one another." The Holy Spirit, by the pen of the great apostle, laid this down in the statute book of Zion, and it will apply to us now as much so as it did to those to whom it was first addressed. No man living, it he be possessed with the least degree of thought, can but see some of the reasons why this injunction was given.

I will endeavor to show some of the many difficulties and evils growing out of a non-observance of this command. Debt is an evil of no small magnitude, and the results arising from the present system of things, as they pertain to giving evidence to its dire consequences. Poverty, trouble, distress, perplexity, and, in some cases, suicide are some of the results of being involved in debt. While the long train of other evils which follow in their wake, causes our kind to mourn, being burdened with debt. It appears to have entered all circles and permeated every corner of the earth. It is drawing the tears from many a sorrowful eye, and the cries of distress from many poor women and children. It has brought with sorrow to the grave many whose hopes were once bright and prospects cheering. O debt! How frightful! How appalling!

Were this state of things confined exclusively to the men of this world, and did not affect the children of the living God or the blessed cause of our dear Lord Jesus Christ, I might not have thought of writing this article. But it stops not with this world, but enters the peaceful homes of the children of God. The cause most dear to us is made to suffer and grieve him in consequence of it. Like some dread pestilence, it sweeps over our land, and to the plagues of Egypt in its effect upon people. The flies, the frogs, the lice, the hail, were sources of annoyance to the Egyptians; so debt is, in a degree, an annoyance to our dear people.

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and, as the motto of the doctrine of grace, let us go on unto perfection;

Dr. P. Boyce
Therapeutic Sem. 314 4th

THE BAPTIST RECORD.

We can indulge them for the general business matters on moderate prices of paper.

In all business letters be sure to give both your post office and state, writing all in plain, legible print.

J. T. C. T. C. T.

All kinds of work will be done with the character of the paper excepted in a good style and on moderate terms.

long matins, and that they fail to appreciate the fact they have any original right.

This paper is dark; let us view it with the touch of light, and beauty, and color, which the dawning light throws upon it. See thousands of girls have been fed and educated by missionaries of different denominations, and year after year, these girls exacting an influence in favor of female education which, of course, the culture with their own is desired for their daughters. The young Hindus, too, are gradually awakening to their desire that their states be educated. The daughter of a native preacher in Barabati has been sent to Woodstock, Ontario, in order to supply this desideratum.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Clerk to correspond with the State Board of Missions, and the Board of Home Missions, at Marion, Ala., and bear to them the "cause Macondray," "Come over and help us."

The deliberations of the body were characterized with a degree of solemnity, earnestness and fraternal unity and kindness that argues well for its future, and guarantees it a safe and reliable educator in the great work of these boards.

In its great zeal for this work, however, the Ricono was not forgotten.

"REPORT ON RUMINARIES."

"Your committee on publications cannot too earnestly commend to the patronage of the Baptists of this association, the "Scriptures for School," begun six months ago.

"Sand was spread thickly on her earth floor, a dog learned to write in it, first letters, then syllables and words, every morning."

R. E. MELVIN.

P. S.—In my next I purpose taking up the subject of influence.

M.

Perhaps some who may read this letter may imagine, Well, I need not tell you this.

If there are any bulk

God pity you; you need it most of all.

From the consideration of these great benefits, originate the claims which, in conclusion, I will try to enforce; I will, out of the many that crowd upon me, present you with the longest lifetime will be too short to repay them.

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CLINTON MISS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

Be Courteous.

Christianity is one of the most generally things in this world. It makes a polite gentleman or lady of one who knows but little of the rules of politeness. The Bible does not pretend to teach manners in detail, nor does it profess to be a manual of politeness; but nevertheless it is the book best suited to produce in our community true gentility. We have nothing in the Testaments, Old or New, of how low to bow on entering a room, or how we are to dispose ourselves in the ballroom, or say such thing; but we have what is far better. We are taught to be kind to all, to love all, to respect age, to be courteous, plentiful, courteous; "not to have ourselves unseemly," not to think of ourselves more highly than we ought, and to esteem others better than ourselves. With these young properly engraven on the heart, Christians will intuitively do the most agreeable, polite people in the world. Heartfelt kindness alone will make the rudest polite. Although some may have a rude exterior and may know or care but little for the forms of politeness; still, if the heart be loving and kind, there will some way be found to express the feelings of the heart. And this is politeness, the trust, the best.

A want of courtesy generally arises from some supposed superiority. Now, the Bible has a word for such. They are to esteem others better than themselves. Without any great notions of self, any truly polite to others. If any truly courtesy consists in bows and a string of phrases, they have not yet learned the first principles of politeness. True courtesy is emphatically a thing of heart and can only consist with love and kindness. It will be allowed that there are modes of expression appropriate to this indwelling principle, but they are over such as come handily to the ready polite. No Cheshire cat can prescribe rules that will meet the wants or sait the circumstances of those who have the teaching of politeness. Every one will in some measure have a manner peculiar to self. The most important duty is to cultivate that spirit of kindness which is the very soul of the whole business. Let no one think to be polite by smiles and grimes, joined to flattery. Have a soul of sympathy for all, and politeness will not be by constraint, but rather the easy and pleasant efflux of the inner feeling. Courtesy is not essentially religion, but it is one of its lovely emanations. It is the beautiful obedience of the outward man to the sentiments of the indwelling soul. "Be courteous" are the words of an Apostle. To be so is a Christian duty, and the truly pious find it easy of performance. His whole inward nature conspires to draw him along this path of duty.

As kindness may be cultivated, so may politeness. They are properly cultivated together; indeed are inseparable in their nature. It is that kindness may be felt as love while circumstances are not favorable to any expression of it, but this seldom the case. Christians, especially, should be courteous one to the other. They should love each other as God's children. They should think that they are now on their pilgrimage, and as they touch elbows along the way, let them by smiles and kind looks and words make the way pleasant. If we differ by the way, let us still be courteous and patiently hear and bear and forbear. To the erring of every grade and sort let us be polite. Let our souls of kindness for all shine out in melting rays; on even the worst. There is a power in true politeness that many know not.

The following extract from a private letter has so much of truth in it that we must give it to our readers: I do not know that I can secure other subscribers, but shall endeavor to do so. Our people are nearly all very much embarrassed and consequently disgraced, and but few are able to pay their debts; therefore but few will consent to subscribe for a paper just now. The credit system, mortgages and extractions have well high bankrupted our people. When will Baptists learn to submit their business affairs upon Scriptural principles? Many Baptists do not smoke, and some drink a little whisky occasionally, and indulge in many other things without which they would be less likely to receive their punishment. The truth is that these mortally support our paper schools, missions and all other denominational enterprises, pay their pastores most liberally and promptly. Our pastor has in this section of country a cold and almost lifeless, and I have but little hope of a better condition, while we depend upon snapshots summer efforts, protracted meetings, &c., to keep up their interest, to the neglect of education,

and earned Christian living, and expense of wholesome discipline during the whole year.

But I must close. Pardon me for occupying so much of your time by this hasty note.

Yours truly and fraternally,

ELIA W. C. LATTIMORE asks that his correspondents address him at Gray's Mill.

BRO. AYER has seven colored preachers in his school at Natchez. Others are applying for admission.

BRO. A. D. BROOKS has one sympathy in the loss of his wife. She died "the death of the righteous."

Bro. J. C. BREWSTER the brethren at Westville are deeply grieved at J. C. BREWSTER'S death.

"I am well pleased with the Recruit. It is a good paper, and may God bless you in your work, is my prayer."—JAMES BUSSEY.

"I am well pleased with the Recruit. It is a good paper, and may God bless you in your work, is my prayer."—H. M. LONG.

DEAR BRO. MARTIN.—I received your favor yesterday (the Baptist Recruit), which is appreciated highly. I have missed the welcome messenger (Recruit) greatly the past year, and when it made its appearance yesterday, and looking over its columns, hearing, or reading, the news of those I used to be with at home and in God's House, I feel like I must leave them once a week, and inclosed please find P. O. money order for \$2.50, subscription price for the Baptist Recruit."—W. W. HARDY, Cull.

BRO. P. F. MANGHAM and family have our sympathy in the loss of sister Mangham's oldest brother, J. M. Lynn, who died on the 3d inst., meningitis, near Rayville, La.

The new house of worship of the Second Baptist church, St. Louis, was burned on the morning of the 3d inst. Insurance, \$100,000.00. The building cost about \$200,000.00.

"Spring Hill church, Copiah county, has almost paid up; and I think that, in a few days, I shall be able to report her as having fully settled with her pastor for the year 1878."—H. M. LONG.

"In that compliment (puff!) about the youngest old man, you surely overlooked Bro. M. W. Phillips and Old Bro. Wm. M. Farrar. No, your old man is not quite 'dead' in that class."—E. *

DR. C. A. RICE has removed from Brandon to Vickburg. Our church in Brandon will feel his loss. The reputation of Dr. Rice is such that he needs no introduction to the people of Vickburg.

"I think the Recruit has improved since the holidays. We have a regular race to see who shall read it first at my house. The Recruit should be in every family."—JAMES BUSSEY.

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THE BAPTIST RECORD.

B. T. HOBBS,

PUBLISHER AND ADVERTISING AGENT.

CLINTON, MISS.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The price and terms for all advertisements heretofore inserted in The Record, and the special contract with the Publisher, to whom all such business should be addressed.

The Record has a wide and increasing circulation throughout the States, and is one of the best advertising mediums in the South.

Marriage and death notices are limited to one hundred words, for all over thirty-two cents each; for every additional word will be charged, which must come with the notice.

Yellow Fever—a More Favorable View.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, MISS.

Bro. Gambell—

I wrote an article under the above heading which was published in the Western Recorder of the 12th of December. It contained some ideas that it would probably be well to bring to the notice of your readers.

On the thirteenth thousand, or more, who died of yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley in three short months, over three thousand died in this State. The Mississippi river on our western border, our long line of railroad, not far from it, and almost parallel with it, with its numerous to和vards, and railroads leading out through the State from New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis, greatly exposed our section of our State to the passage of the fever. Parts of Arkansas and Louisiana much lower and more marshy than parts of Mississippi that were infected, did not suffer so much, for they are not penetrated by such active lines of travel and commerce.

As soon as the fever began to prevail, refugees from infected towns and cities were scattered through western Mississippi. Some towns invited refugees and many villages and neighbor-hoods had them welcome when they came. Many thought the disease was not contagious, and none contemplated the results that followed.

All our hearts have felt deeply that these results were sad and distressing. But so much has been said about the prevalence of fever in Mississippi, that many at a distance think it prevailed all over the State. This is a very great mistake.

Of the hundreds of cities, towns and villages in Mississippi, the fever only prevailed in about twenty-five, and it spread out from the cities and towns only into a few neighborhoods.

The portion of the State that was infected was very small in comparison with the portion that entirely escaped. There was no yellow fever in the country in which I live, or any county adjoining it. The same may be said of many large and populous counties. This part of the State never had less sickness than in 1878. The school of Blue Mountain opened at the appointed time, and their prosperity up to that time has been equal to any reasonable expectation.

The same may be said of Bro. Seller's school at Starkville. The reputation of Mississippi for healthfulness has suffered at a distance far more than the facts justify. This is to be regretted, and the false impressions should be as far as possible corrected.

Our State had just emerged from political oppression and had entered upon the high road to prosperity. Many people from other sections were thinking of coming to enjoy our visiting lands and climate. We had hoped that the feeblest of immigration would soon increase, and that capital investing investment would find it in our valuable lands now so cheap. Also that many of the laborers who are emigrating for employment would seek it in our inviting State where labor pays a handsome profit, and is secure in demand. Our people however despite political adventures, but as heartily welcome these men who are willing to leave their lots with us as citizens, and help to build up our material interests.

We have now an excellent State government, administered by good and true men, and probably no State in the Union is more quiet and orderly.

The facts are becoming known, notwithstanding the false statements of designing politicians. Our people were hoping to welcome soon many who are beginning to conclude that their interests will be promoted by identifying themselves with us, but alas, the fever came and we are now afraid of Mississippi. I have heard from many in the South that Mississippi has never suffered more from yellow fever before—not near so much as some States east of us. The fever took a new departure in 1878, and even invaded the healthful and mountainous East Tennessee. It is hoped that we will have national quarantine regulations, and that it will never visit our shores again. But if it does come again, parts of Mississippi are as safe as any other place in the South. The people will profit, and critics who are critics, to John 5:39, 40, especially 39.

Lax Interpretation of Scripture.

CAMDEN, Miss., Jan. 4, 1879.

Dear Record:

Decidedly the most suggestive editorial, to my mind, the Record has yet contained, is the one under the above caption, in the issue of December 19th. Not a little of the preaching to which I listen reminds me of what the witty Irish divine, Dean Swift, said of the preachers of his day: "If his text had had the small-pox, the sermon was far enough removed to have been in no danger of catching it."

It has occurred to me that, while I am laid on the shelf, it might not be altogether useless employment to add a few to the list of misapplied texts, and there are probably few of your contributors but could give a few more; possibly not a few who may have done a little of it themselves.

A text that I have heard abused more mercilessly, and more frequently than any other that I can think of at present, is the first verse of the first psalm: "Standing in the way of sinners" is interpreted (or misinterpreted) standing as a hindrance to the salvation of sinners, and the deceiver generally works himself into a state of holy indignation, at the wickedness of him who "stands in the way of sinners."

Now, the Scriptures certainly do teach that some stand as hindrances in the way of others, but it is just as certain that no such idea is in the first verse of the first psalm. The teaching there is simply the progress of manhood; the novice sets out by setting aside his counsels; becoming sensible he can stand and stand in ease of his ways; soon he is ready to sit in judgment on the sinner's chair. This is set down by the minister-preacher, is not teaching what is false, for the doctrine taught is true, but wresting it away from its true significance.

Not long since, I heard a clear-headed, strong-minded man preach a really powerful sermon from the text: "Some men's sins are open before God, going before to judgment; and, some men they follow after" (1 Tim. 5:24). I have seldom listened to a more lucid, or a more powerful presentation of gospel truth, as I understand it, and yet, taking the text that he used as the basis of his sermon, and few of Swift's preachers could have filled the bill more completely.

The use made of the text was, that the sins of the believer, having been laid on Christ, the substitute, they have gone before him to judgment; and, some men they follow after.

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R. E. MELVIN.

Christian Progress.

MT. LEBANON, LA.

Please read the first paragraph of this article.

I am somehow impressed with the idea that readers of our religious papers readily devour every article headed, "Alien immersion," "Landmarkism," or any other that involves some controverted point among Christians. I know they talk more of such articles, while such tame old subjects as "Salvation by grace, through faith" or "progress in the divine life" seem insipid and hence but little heeded, if read. Now, I am old fogey enough to solve those problems only, which have already been explained. In future life we shall be presented with those which are of greater importance and more difficult of solution. Questions of law, of agriculture, of theology and of all the sciences will arise for us to answer; but the men who depend on their class-mates, or other external aid to carry them through school will not be the men to decide these questions. He only can do this who needs no key but his intellect; with this alone, he will unlock the doors of science, and thus be able to gather gems from the secret veins of wisdom.

As this article is only designed to be preparatory, I will give the main reason which has induced me to undertake this task, including some of the evils I propose to correct.

There is unquestionably a wide

BUSINESS AND SECULAR.

TEACHER WANTED.—Apply to M. T. Martin immediately.

Muddy streets and a few cases of sickness, caused from bad colds, are about all the locals of interest this week.

If you need a bill of goods and cannot go yourself, send your bill to A. Virden, Jackson, Miss. It will come up all right. We have tried it.

Notice, Subscribers.

We have adopted the following method of informing our subscribers when their terms of subscription expire: We will begin one month before the expiration of the subscription and mark on the paper, or wrapper the number of the current volume to which you have paid. We will give you one month's notice and then drop your name if you do not renew.

Send your orders to A. VIRDEN, Jackson, for Flour, Meal, Oats, Sugar, Coffee, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Salt, Soap, Molasses, &c.

GENERAL NEWS.

The gold and silver crop of 1878 reached \$81,000,000.

Senator Flournoy died recently in Meridian of diphtheria.

The Brandon Savings Institution has made an assignment.

Vicksburg is to be lighted with gas throughout the year 1879.

Gen. Longstreet has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

We return thanks to Hon. C. E. Hooker for Congressional documents.

Beaumont's gout is snaging down, and the old Premier is fast recovering.

Tucker, who killed Ronel at Vaughan's Station, last spring has been acquitted.

The extensive boot and shoe house of Appleton, Noyes & Mandie, of St. Louis, failed on the 6th inst.

The case of Gen. G. W. C. Lee, to recover the Arlington estate, will be heard at Alexandria, on the 21st inst.

Kentucky is now to hold a Greenback Convention at Frankfort, to nominate candidates for State officers.

The Vickburg Commercial says Gen. George declines to become a candidate for United States Senator.

J. Wallace Harrington, one of the proprietors of the West Jackson store, committed suicide on the 3rd inst., by taking an overdose of morphine. Financial embarrassment is the cause assigned for the rash act. He saved the people of Jackson faithfully during the late epidemic, and was held in high esteem by those who best knew him.

Harper's Weekly says: Of debtors in Congress, General Garfield is by many regarded as the strongest. Hooker, of Mississippi, is one of the most prominent orators. S. S. Cox and Eugene Hale are the readiest orators; Keiley, Ewing and Crittenton are the financial orators; and Benham and Sayler are strong on Parliamentary law and tactics.

The dispatches report that Gen. Stephen McAllister froze to death in Oxford, Miss., on the night of the 4th inst.

The Weekly Review is the name of a new weekly paper just started at Lauderdale, by W. H. Seitzler and J. K. Almon, editors and publishers.

A very handsome and accomplished daughter of Senator Wade Hampton is expected to grace the social circles of Washington this winter.

Senator Bruce has used his influence with Republican Senators in favor of the Lovejoy bill, and believes a majority of them will vote for it.

Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Germany, recently deceased, was some years ago, city editor of the New York Tribune at \$600 a year.

Ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, a Republican, says the negroes in that State now vote the Democratic ticket; and the negroes in the foreign field, fifth annual report of the State Mission Board, which is full to overflowing with items of interest; and, next comes the annual report of Ministerial Education, from which you may learn something a little surprising; on the 46 and 47 pages of the pamphlet you may obtain some information relative to a certain Theological Seminary; next in order, something about Home and Indian Missions, with the signature of T. G. Sellers, F. H. Guilette and R. H. 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FAMILY GIRLS.

"A LITTLE WHILE AND YE SHALL SEE ME."

"A little while," on words of tender import, our souls with thoughts and with joy. But other thoughts rise upward very fast, right glad where bliss has no alloy. "A little while," and then in that last minute, All our fears, God's hand shall wipe away; and all that earthly woe shall vanish. When we behold with joy the perfect day.

And is this all? that we now shall see?

Then we shall find me sin with the power and the probable trials with new joys, and mounting up to "a little while," and we shall see His face.

"A little while," and we shall see His glo-

ry. Who can ransom-sell His precious blood?

That all concern, though mortal, might be whitened.

Even while away beneath the crimson clouds,

A little while, and Christ shall lead us into glory;

Up to the mighty sum of the best, and all the hungry soul be fed with manna.

And all the way shall give sweet balm.

For instant hand the gift for a sorrow, Be grace-power to abide by each long trial; lesson to fit them to their child-like souls.

For a child's sake we are satisfied.

And when we trust, sweet words of comfort,

Full of comfort, with Christ's own Easter-glo-

ry, come with gladness, always known.

"A little while," and we shall see His face.

—*W. H. Collier.*

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.

Wait not till the dark hours of rest, Before you begin to make your home.

To make over the last shadow, send

With a smile, the busy hand,

With the love of life, with success!

With the smile of life